INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH JOURNAL OF PHARMACY

www.irjponline.com ISSN 2230 – 8407

Research Article

SYNTHESIS OF 3H QUINAZOLIN 4 ONES CONTAINING PYRAZOLE AND PYRIMIDINONE MOIETIES AND ITS ANTIMICROBIAL SCREENING

Hurmath Unnissa Sultan*, Anwer Adam Sandal, Waleid Anwer

Department of Pharmaceutical Chemistry, KMCH College of Pharmacy, Kovai Medical Centre Research and Educational Trust, Kovai Estate, Kalapatti Road Coimbatore- 641048, Tamilnadu, India

Article Received on: 02/06/12 Revised on: 14/07/12 Approved for publication: 31/07/12

*Email: nissabarish@yahoo.com

ABSTRACT

The emerging resistance to antimicrobial drugs demands the synthesis of new remedies for microbial infections, which are effective against organisms resistant to currently available drugs. A series of 2-benzyl-3-{4-[N'-(3-substituted-5-oxo-1-substituted-1,5-dihydropyrazole-4-ylidene)hydrazino]phenyl}-3H-quinazoline-4-one, derivatives were synthesized. The synthesized compounds were characterized by UV, IR, NMR, Mass spectral data. The synthesized compounds were screened for their antibacterial and antifungal activity against 8 pathogenic bacteria and 6 pathogenic fungus. Antimicrobial results indicated that, compounds showed significant activity against the tested fungi and bacteria's. 3-[4-(3,5-dimethyl-1H-pyrazol-4-ylazo) phenyl]-2-benzyl-3H-quinazolin-4-one exhibited good antibacterial and antifungal activity against the tested microorganisms.

KEY WORDS: Quinazolinnone, pyrazoline, pyrimidinone, minimum inhibitory concentration, antimicrobial activity.

INTRODUCTION

4(3H)-Quinazolinones compounds occupy an important position in medicinal chemistry, presenting a wide range of bioactivities[1-5] such as anti-microbial, anti-tubercular, anticancer, anti-HIV, anti-inflammatory, anticonvulsant, antidepressant, hypolipidemic, analgesic, immunotropic activities and known to act as thymidylate synthase, poly (ADP-ribose) polymerase and protein tyrosine Kinase inhibitors. The purpose of the present work was to explore and develop the novel molecule with improved potential for treating microbial infections. In this paper we reported the design, synthesis and evaluation of antimicrobial activity of 4(3H)-quinazolinone derivatives.

MATERIALS AND METHODS:

Synthesis Of 2-Benzyl-4H-Benzo[1,3]Oxazine-4-One[6,7] (Q2):

A mixture of phenyl acetic acid (0.06 mol) and phosphorous pentachloride (0.06 mol) was triturated. To phenyl acetyl chloride thus formed, anthranilic acid(0.06 mol) was added with trituration followed by water. The resulting solid **(Q_1)** was washed with hot water and crystallized from ethanol.A mixture of Q1 (0.01 mol) and acetic anhydride (o.05 mol) was refluxed under anhydrous condition for 4-6 hrs. The excess of acetic anhydride was then distilled off under reduced pressure and cooled to room temperature. The solid mass was used up immediately to the next step. M.p-280°c,Yeild -78% , $C_{15}H_{11}NO_2$, MS (m/z):237, R_f- 0.67,UV λ_{max} 266.5, IR(KBr,cm1) 1615 (O=C-O),1538 (O=C-N),853 (Ar C=C),MS (m/z) 236

Synthesis of 3-(4-aminophenyl)-2-benzylquinazolin-4(3H)-one (Q3):

Equimolar quantities (0.01 mol) of Q_2 and P-Phenylenediamine respectively were refluxed in glacial acetic acid for 6 hrs. After cooling, the contents are poured onto crushed ice. The resulting solids were washed with distilled water, dried and recrystallized from hot 95% ethanol. M.p-290°c, Yeild -73% , $C_{21}H_{17}N_3O$, MS (m/z):327, R_f- 0.73,UV λ_{max} 266.6,IR(KBr,cm1) 3372 (N-H amines),1617 (O=C-N),862 (Ar C=C),1287 (C-N),1248 (mono substituted phenyl ring, MS (m/z) 327

Diazotization of 3-(4-aminophenyl)-2-benzylquinazolin-4(3H)-one (Q4): A mixture of Q3 (0.01 mol) in conc. HCl (3ml) was cooled to 0-5°C and cooled sodium nitrite solution (1.5g in 10 ml of water) added to it drop wise during 10 minutes. The reaction mixture was then stirred for 30 minutes.

Q4- M.p-300°c, Yeild -65% , $C_{27}H_{24}N_4O_4$, MS (m/z):.468, R_f- 0.68, UV λ_{max} 265, IR(KBr,cm1) 3300 (N-H amines),1533 (O=C-N),1189 (C-CH_3)835 (Ar C=C),1287 (C-N),1390 (mono substituted phenyl ring ,MS (m/z):451

Synthesis of hydrazono derivatives (Q5)

To an ice cold mixture of the active methylene compound [acetyl acetone](0.01 mole) and sodium acetate (4.10g ; 0.05mol) in ethanol (50ml) was added drop wise with stirring a solution of diazonium salt compound **Q4** (0.01mol) over 15 minutes. The stirring was continued for 30 minutes and the reaction mixture then left for 2 hrs at room temperature. The solid product was collected recrystallized from ethanol to give the corresponding hydrazono derivatives.

Q5- M.p-300°c, Yeild -65% , $C_{26}H_{22}N_4O_3$, MS (m/z):438, R_f-0.71, UV λ_{max} 284.6, IR(KBr,cm1) 3300 (N-H amines)1533 (O=C-N)1189(C-CH_3)835(Ar C=C)1287(C-N)1390 (mono substituted phenyl ring), MS (m/z):451

Synthesis of *3-[4-(3,5-dimethyl-1H-pyrazol-4-ylazo)phenyl]-2-benzyl-3H-quinazolin-4-one*

[Q6- Q7]A mixture of hydrazono derivatives Q13 (0.005 mol) and (urea or thiourea) (0.6g, 0.01 mol) in ethanol (40ml) was heated under reflux for 5 hours. After cooling to room temperature, crushed ice was added and mixture was stirred for 1 hour. The separated product was collected by filtration and recrystallized from aqueous ethanol. **Q6** M.p-300°c, Yeild -69% , $C_{26}H_{24}N_6O$, Mol. Wt 436, R_f- 0.74, UV λ_{max} 265, IR(KBr,cm1) 3169 (N-H amines)1663 (O=C-N)1254 (C-CH_3) 835 (Ar C=C)1579 (N-N)1368 (C-N)1474 (mono substituted phenyl ring)

Q7 M.p-295°c, Yeild -72% , Mol.form. M.p-305°c, Yeild -68% , $C_{32}H_{27}N_7O_2$, MS (m/z):.541, R_f- 0.59, , Mol. Wt .512, Rf- 0.67, UVλ_{max} 264.6, IR(KBr,cm1) 3169 (N-H amines)1662 (O=C-N)1254 (C-CH_3)1474, 835 (Ar C=C)1579 (N-N)1317 (C-N)1367 (mono substituted phenyl ring), 1HNMR(δppm): 7.61-7.55 (m, 6H, ArH) 2.8 (s, 2H, NH)2.7 (s, 2H, CH_2)

Synthesis of *2-benzyl-3-{4-[N'-(3-methyl-5-oxo-1,5-dihydropyrazole-4 ylidene) hydrazino] phenyl}-3H-quinazoline-4-one)* [Q8- Q11]

A mixture of the appropriate **Q5** and hydrazines (0.32ml, 0.01mol) in ethanol (30ml) was heated under reflux for 4-6 hours. The solvent was concentrated and the reaction product was allowed to cool. The separated product was filtered off, washed with water, dried and recrystallized from ethanol.

Q8 :M.p-305°c, Yeild -72% , $C_{32}H_{27}N_7O_2$, MS (m/z):.541, R_f- 0.67, UVλ_{max} 265.6, IR(KBr,cm1) 3170 (N-H amines)1582 (O=C-N)1254 (C-CH_3)1405, 835 (Ar C=C)1474 (N-N)1317 (C-N)1367 (mono substituted phenyl ring)1474 (pyridine CN), MS (m/z):542

Q9 : M.p-306°c, Yeild -74% , $C_{27}H_{22}N_6OS$, MS (m/z):.541, R_f- 0.55, UVλ_{max} 284, IR(KBr,cm1) 3181 (N-H amines)1630 (O=C-N) 835 (Ar C=C)1569 (N-N)1368 (C-N)1254 (C=S)1289 (mono substituted phenyl ring)

Q10 : M.p-305°c, Yeild -78% ,. $_{27}H_{22}N_6O_2$, MS (m/z):.462, R_f-0.54, UVλ_{max} 286, IR(KBr,cm1) 3300 (N-H amines)1533 (O=C-N)1189 (C-CH_3)835 (Ar C=C)1287 (C-N)1390 (mono substituted phenyl ring), 1HNMR(δppm): 7.61-7.57 (m, 6H, ArH) 2.8 (s, 2H, NH)2.7(s, 2H, CH_2)

Q11-M.p-302°c, Yeild -82% MS (m/z):541, Rf- 0.82, UV λ_{max} 265, IR(KBr,cm1) 3169 (N-H amines)1662 (O=C-N)1254 (C-CH_3)835 (Ar C=C)1571 (N-N)1368 (C-N)1401 (Pyridine CN)1401 (mono substituted phenyl ring

Biological activity

Sixteen compounds were screened for their anti-microbial activity against various bacteria like *Vibrio cholera, Escherchia coli, Bacillus subtilis, Bacillus linctus, Micrococcus luteus, Staphylococcus aureus, Klebsiella pneumonia, Coryne bacterium, Staphylococcus albus* and various fungal organisms like *Aspergillus niger, Aspergillus fumigatus, Aspergillus parasiticus, Candida albicans, Monascus ruber, Streptomyces griseus* .Among the 4(3H)-Quinazolinones derivatives **Q9, Q10** and compound $\mathbf{Q_{11}}$ produced significant anti-microbial activity with minimum inhibitory concentration of 25µg/ml. Rest of the compounds shows moderate activity. These antimicrobial data clearly shows that the presence of cyano substitution and pyrazolone substitution with NH2, phenyl group at 4(3H)-Quinazolinones causes remarkable improvement in antimicrobial activity against both bacterial and fungal organisms.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In the present study various 4(3H)-Quinazolinones derivatives were synthesized. The structure of the synthesized compounds were confirmed by IR, NMR, Mass spectral data. The IR spectrum of all the synthesized compound show bands in the region of 3150-3302 and 1533-1663 cm^{-1} corresponding to NH and C=O. The IR spectrum of Q7 shows band in the region of 1401, 1571, 1474 cm^{-1} showing the presence of pyrimidine CN. All the synthesized compound shown bands in the region of 1189-1254, 835, 1317-1402 cm^{-1} Showing the presence of C-CH_3, Ar-C=C and mono substituted phenyl ring.The NMR spectrums of all the compound shows characteristic peak of for CH_2 at2.8 δ ppm, the NH_2 protons appears at 3.8 δ ppm, for aromatic protons appears as multiplet from 1.3 to 7.6 δ ppm. All the Mass spectra of the synthesized compound were found to be corresponding with its m/z mass.

The synthesized compounds were screened for their *in vitro* antimicrobial activity against against various bacterias like *Vibrio cholera, Escherchia coli, Bacillus subtilis, Bacillus linctus, Micrococcus luteus,Staphylococcus aureus, Klebsiella pneumonia, Coryne bacterium, Staphylococcus albus* and various fungal organisms like *Aspergillus niger, Aspergillus fumigatus, Aspergillus parasiticus, Candida albicans, Monascus ruber, Streptomyces griseus*. Among the synthesized 2,3-disubstituted-3H-Quinazolin-4-one derivatives, compound Q9,Q10 and Q11 shown good activity against both bacterial and fungal organisms with MIC value of 25(µg/ml).

CONCLUSION

Some novel 2,3-disubstituted-3H-Quinazolin-4-one derivatives with the aim to get better yield and faster reaction and to get more potent drug for the treatment of microbial infectious diseases.The structure of the compounds was confirmed by spectral analysis. The synthesized 2,3-disubstituted-3H-Quinazolin-4-one derivatives exhibited moderate to good anti-microbial activity. Further studies on its possible mechanism and *in vivo* trials in experimental animals to broaden their Pharmacological assessment, may provide a new analogue that can overcome drug resistance, prolonged treatment, complex drug regimen and side effects involved in the treatment of infectious diseases.

REFERENCES

1. Kumar et al., Substituted dopamine quinazolinones as potent antiparkinsonian agents. Pharmazie, 36, 780, (1981).
2. Rekha S. Hunoor et al., 2D HETCOR studies of 1,2-dihydroquinazolinone derivative Der Pharma Chemica, 2010, 2(2): 116-128
3. Hithari.A, Bhalla, M. Sazena, A.K. Verma, M. Gupta M.P. Shankar, Substituted quinazolinones and their anti-inflammatory activity, Boll. Chem. Farm., 134, (11), 609-15, (1995).
4. I.A. Rivero, R. somanathan, L.H. Hellberg., Alkylation of 2,4-(1*H*,3*H*)-Quinazolinediones with Di alkyl Carbonates Under Microwave Irradiations ,Synth. Commum, 1998, 28(1), 2077-2086.
5. R. Lakhan, R.L. Singh., Substituted 1,2,3-triazolo[1,5-a]quinazolines for enhancing cognition. Farmaco-Ed. Sci. 1998, 43(9), 7459. Chem. Abstr.1989, 110, 50716.
6. Pradeep Mishra, Sanmatik, Jain and Sandeep jain, Synthesis of Some New Quinazolin-4(3H)-ones as Possible Antimicrobial Agents**.** J. Indian Chem. Soc, 1997, vol.74(10), 816-817
7. S.G. Abdel-Hamide, A.E. EL-Hakim, A.A.EL-Helby., synthesis and biological screening of some new Substituted 2-mercapto-4-(3h)-quinazolinone Analogs as anticonvulsant agents J. Pharm Sci. 1996, 17, 35-40.

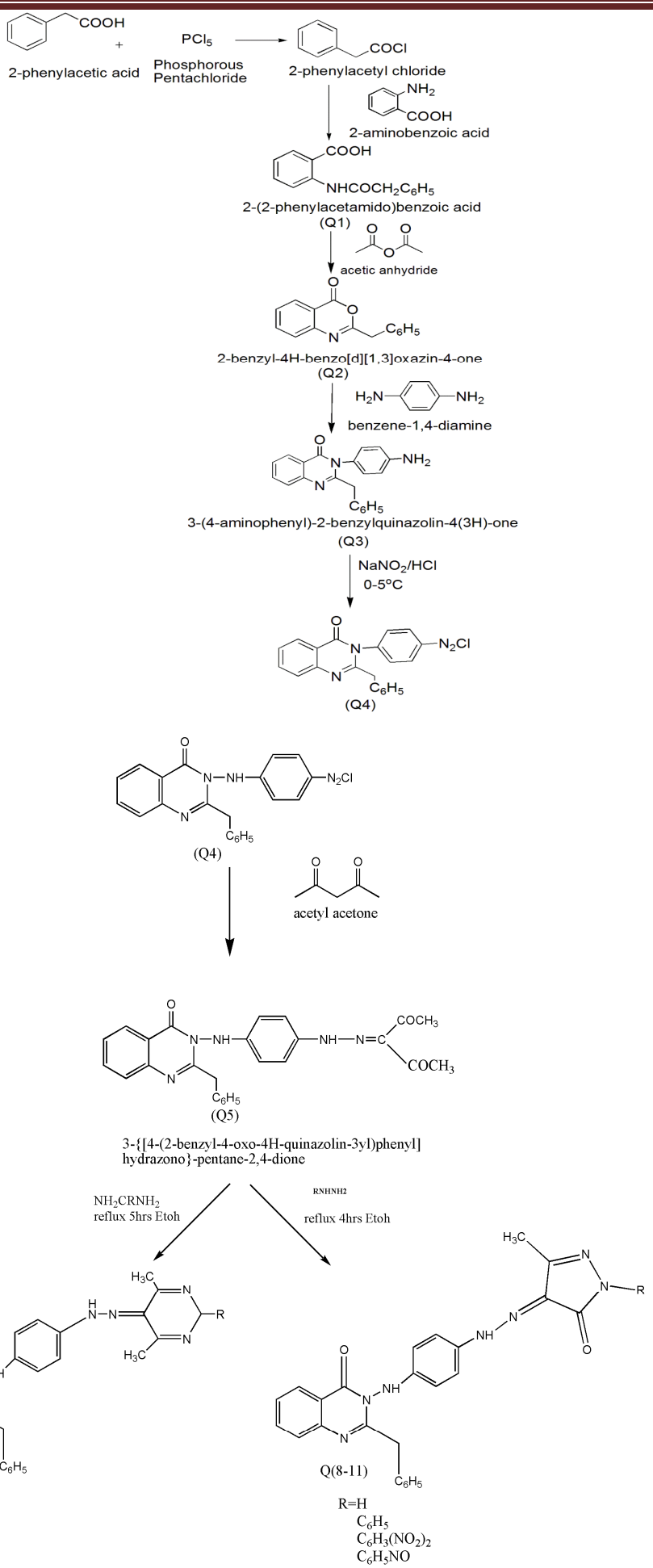
2-phenylacetic acid
PCl5
Phosphorous Pentachloride
2-phenylacetyl chloride
2-aminobenzoic acid
2-(2-phenylacetamido)benzoic acid
(Q1)
acetic anhydride
2-benzyl-4H-benzo[d][1,3]oxazin-4-one
(Q2)
benzene-1,4-diamine
3-(4-aminophenyl)-2-benzylquinazolin-4(3H)-one
(Q3)
NaNO2/HCl
0-5°C
(Q4)
(Q4)
acetyl acetone
3-{[4-(2-benzyl-4-oxo-4H-quinazolin-3yl)phenyl]
hydrazono}-pentane-2,4-dione
(Q5)
NH2CRNH2
reflux 5hrs Etoh
RNHNH2
reflux 4hrs Etoh
Q(6-7)
R=S,O
Q(8-11)
R=H
C6H5
C6H3(NO2)2
C6H5NO

Table 1. The *In vitro* antibacterial activity of 4(3H)-Quinazolinones derivatives:

Sl.no	Micro organism	Zone of inhibition(in mm)						
		Compounds(10 µg/disc)						
		1 Q6	2 Q7	3 Q8	4 Q9	5 Q10	6 Q11	STD ciprofloxacin10µg/disc
1	*Vibrio cholera*	11	-	10	15	09	10	31
2	*Escherichia coli*	13	09	10	16	10	11	31
3	*Staphylococcus albus*	12	-	09	15	10	09	34
4	*Salmonella paratyphii*	10	-	-	11	09	10	20
5	*Klebsiella pneumonia*	09	-	-	11	08	09	20
6	*Micrococcus luteus*	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
7	*Cornybacterium*	-	11	09	-	12	-	26
8	*Bacillus subtilis*	14	09	10	-	-	14	30

Table 2. Antifungal activity of synthesized compound.

S.no	Microorganisms	Zone of inhibition(in mm)						
		Compounds(10 µg/disc)						
		(Q6)	**(Q7)**	**(Q8)**	**(Q9)**	**(Q10)**	**(Q11)**	STD Clotrimazole 10µg/disc
1	*Aspergillus fumigates*	14	18	15	19	10	12	30
2	*Candida albicans*	14	-	08	14	12	10	28
3	*Streptomyces griseus*	13	22	-	10	14	09	28
4	*Monascus ruber*	15	-	10	13	11	12	30
5	*Aspergillus parasiticus*	12	09	-	-	13	09	20
6	*Aspergillus niger*	09	09	09	-	12	12	23

Table.3 Minimum Inhibitory concentration (Antifungal activity) of synthesized compound.

Sl.no	microorganisms	MIC VALUES (µg/ml)					
		2 Q6	3 Q7	4 Q8	5 Q9	6 Q10	7 Q11
1	*Aspergillus fumigates*	25	50	25	25	25	12.5
2	*Candida albicans*	25	25	25	25	25	50
3	*Streptomyces griseus*	50	25	25	25	25	25
4	*Monascus ruber*	25	25	50	25	50	25
5	*Aspergillus parasiticus*	25	25	50	25	50	25
6	*Aspergillus niger*	25	50	25	25	25	25

Source of support: Nil, Conflict of interest: None Declared